

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

An important meeting of Liberals to be held in Madrid to discuss the Canovas movement for the March 18th. The meeting will be held in the Hotel de la Union. The meeting will be held in the Hotel de la Union.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, via Tampa, Fla., Nov. 20.—Madrid advices just published state that an important meeting of the liberals will be held in Madrid in December. It will take place at the Liberal club and will be an outcome of a reorganization of the board, or committee of the liberal. Senator Sagasta will make the address of the occasion. It is said that he will make a vigorous attack on the policy of the Canovas cabinet. Important statements relative to affairs in Cuba are expected.

Rumors of peace were current in Madrid on the 17th and 18th of this month. They rested on statements that negotiations for peace had been entered upon with the rebels. The ministers of the cabinet have made an energetic denial that any such negotiations have been contemplated. It is said that the government will agree to peace on the request of the rebels, and only when they have been thoroughly disciplined.

The liberals do not approve of such a course. They think that when the rebels ask for a suspension of hostilities the request should be acted on at once. The press of Spain is commenting on the statements of the New York press regarding mediation by the government of the United States in the Cuban matter. In ministerial circles it is said that the rumors of mediation have produced a bad effect on the situation. In Spain it is believed that it will be difficult to refuse an offer of mediation by the government of the United States, as such an offer would be proof of good will which it would be difficult to overlook.

It is reported in Madrid that Gen. Martin will be left in charge of the government of Cuba. The captain general is absent from Havana. It is also reported that if the imperial government calls Gen. Martinez Campos to Madrid for a brief interval Gen. Martin will be named governor general.

The reform deputies in Madrid have made an energetic protest to Senor Canovas del Castillo and to Senor Castellanos, minister for the colonies, regarding the frauds that they allege have been committed by the constitutional party in the matter of the electoral list. The reformers have threatened to resign unless full justice is done.

The party of the right insist that there shall be no delay in effecting a fusion between the reform and constitutional parties under the leadership of Count de la Mota.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

By a North Carolina Gang of the Jesse James Order.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—Late news from Aurora, where J. B. Bonner, its most prominent resident, was murdered Saturday morning, has been received. The murder was committed by a gang of about a dozen men, who were armed with revolvers and shotguns. The murder was committed by a gang of about a dozen men, who were armed with revolvers and shotguns.

David Credle confesses that he was present when Bonner was murdered, and says W. C. Brantley did the shooting, also, that Uriah Bell and Sherrard Bell, the latter only 16 years of age, were also present; also, says that they were a band of robbers to plunder stores and people and to murder if necessary, and that F. E. Cherry and Alexander Hudnell, merchants, were also to be murdered. Credle also confessed that they met Bonner face to face. Brantley spoke to him pleasantly and then knocked him down on the sidewalk; that Bonner pleaded for his life, promising not to betray them, but offering to give them all his property. He also begged them to spare his life for the sake of his motherless children, but Brantley said: "Kill him," and shot him. Bell then shot him and all of them threw the body over the fence among the weeds where it was found.

All four of the gang lead real Jesse James lives and organized their robber gang on that basis. They have been taken to jail at Washington, N. C., on a special steamer and under heavy guard.

SENTENCED FOR BURGLARY.

Charles Harris, While Awaiting Transportation, Fatally Wounds a Fellow-Prisoner.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 20.—Charles Harris, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary to serve five years for burglary, shot and fatally wounded James Anderson, a fellow prisoner in the county jail yesterday morning, during a fight among the half-bred prisoners in the jail by Pat Crowe, the noted criminal and alleged train robber. The factions fought it out in the corridors among themselves and the sheriff and his deputies were powerless to quell the disturbance. The uproar and din attracted a crowd about the jail.

MAO DOGS.

An Exciting Chase in a Fashionable Chicago Thoroughfare.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The chase of a mad dog down three blocks of Ashland avenue, one of Chicago's fashionable residence streets, was attended last evening by much excitement, much shooting, the injury of two persons and killing of three canines.

Frank Vorak and Mrs. Dora Orbanaky were badly bitten, and are under the care of physicians. The chase attracted much attention, and the street was filled with spectators.

The question of the partition of Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech at Tonypandy, Glamorgan, Wales, deprecated the demand for the partition of Turkey. In such an event, he said, Great Britain's immense trade with Turkey would be destroyed by Russian, French and Austrian protectionism. He did not agree with the suggestion that in the event of a partition Great Britain would take Arabia and the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. She could not defend the territories in the event of war, he said, and the defense of India would be endangered.

PROCEURED BY FRAUD.

An Indiana Husband Deceives His Wife, Gets a Divorce and Sues for a Large Sum of Money—Discovered by His Wife, He Will Be Called to Account for His Deeds and Compelled to Make Restitution for the Fraud.

TERRE HAVEN, Ind., Nov. 20.—A suit just filed here to annul a divorce granted in February, 1872, brings to light a strange story of desertion of a wife and the procurement of a divorce by the husband whom the wife had mourned as dead for a quarter of a century but who is now found living in wealth in New Hampshire.

According to the complaint of Mrs. Sarah Ella, of Chicago, she was married to Robert Ella in Quincy, Ill., February 15, 1871. They moved to Kansas City and lived happily for six months, when he was going to Leavenworth to seek better employment.

She heard from him once or twice and then never again directly until a few months ago when she was astounded to learn that he was living in Concord, N. H., and had fallen heir to a fortune of \$50,000. Moreover he acknowledged her and said he had been divorced from her.

She employed a Boston attorney to protect her rights and he was here a few days ago to examine the records of the court in which the husband said he had obtained the divorce. It was found that the divorce was granted February 17, 1872, and that it was on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Under the Indiana law at that time Ella must have made oath that he had been a resident of the state more than six months preceding the divorce. The complaint they had for six months of the preceding year in Kansas City. The notice to her of the suit for divorce was by publication in the local newspapers, which, of course, she never saw. She says that she learned of the suit about five years ago that he had lived in California and it was when she had learned that he might be the heir to property left by his New England relatives and began investigating the matter that she first knew that he was alive and had obtained a divorce from her. Neither he nor she had ever seen or heard from him in Concord in a few days.

INGERSOLL'S CONVERSION.

Made a Subject for Special Thanksgiving Prayers.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—The movement to offer prayer for Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at noon on Thanksgiving day was an enthusiastic response yesterday. At the Mayan mission on Ontario street the Christian Endeavor society had a special meeting. The room was filled with worshippers and for an hour the most fervent appeals ascended to the Throne of Mercy for the conversion of the noted infidel. Some of those who offered petitions had been hardened sinners themselves, and had been rescued from the slums by the efforts of praying bands of city missionaries. Their faith in the efficacy of prayer was founded on experience. It was genuine and simple.

In a few other cases special meetings for prayer were held, but in most cases the members of the Christian Endeavor societies offered their petitions in their homes, while the Thanksgiving turkey waited to be served. At all of the city churches where services were held the subject of prayer was remembered. The Christian Endeavorers were joined largely by Epworth societies and churches generally in the effort to secure Ingersoll's conversion, and many an old "mother in Israel" pleaded with tears for the skeptic as if he were her own son.

BALFOUR ARRAIGNED.

And Sentenced to Fourteen Years' Imprisonment for Fraud.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The court room was crowded yesterday morning when James Spencer Balfour and his fellow defendants, who have been twice found guilty of frauds in connection with the Liberator Building society and other kindred companies, were arraigned for sentence. Balfour was very gloomy and spoke not a word to anyone. The court sentenced Balfour to fourteen years' imprisonment—seven years for each conviction. Brock was sentenced to nine months and T. Leobald to four months' imprisonment. Wright and Dibley were discharged, the jury finding charges against Balfour and his associates were dropped.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR LEPROSY DISCOVERED.

COLOMBIA, Nov. 20.—Advices from Bogota states that a Colombian physician, Dr. Carrasquilla, has discovered an effectual cure for leprosy. The efficacy of the remedy has been proved, the disfigurement by the cure of two persons suffering from the disease. The leading physicians of Bogota admit that a valuable discovery has been made.

ANOTHER CHECK ON AMERICAN LIVESTOCK EXPORTATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The board of agriculture has issued an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada, unless the animals are slaughtered at their port of landing. The order goes into effect on January 1 and is due to the arrival during recent months of many cargoes of sheep which have been infected with scab.

LORD AND LADY SHOLTO DEDICATED TO APPEAR ON THE STAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Lady Sholto to Douglas has signed a contract to appear at the Alcazar theater for two weeks commencing Monday next. Lord Douglas will make his debut on the same evening and will also appear during the two weeks' engagement.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—Yesterday morning Rufus Suits, formerly a well-known merchant of this city, was found dead in bed in the Midland hotel.

A DOZEN FAMILIES BURNED OUT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—The Dakota flats, the three-story brick structure located at No. 995-297 Cass avenue, occupied by half a dozen families, were gutted by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All of the occupants escaped in safety.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS IN THE CAUCASUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Extensive floods prevailing in the Caucasus have caused great damage to the Transcaucasian railway. Communication is entirely suspended between Tiflis and Batoum.

KILLED BY A GAVE-IN.

Eleven Men Known to Have Been Crushed to Death by Tons of Falling Rock in a Mine—The Work of Excavation Immediately Begun and Proceeded with Courage and Vigor Until Darkness Intervened—At the First Moment.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Nineteen years ago fifty tons of rock fell into the open pit at the Tilly Foster mine, killing six miners and maiming three others for life. From that time until today the hanging walls, which rise 100 feet above the working level of the mine, have undergone daily inspection. If this inspection revealed any crevice or other sign of danger, work below was abandoned until the threatening overhang had been dislodged. This extreme caution has prevented many accidents.

Yesterday afternoon about thirty men were at work on the 400-foot level breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable. About 3:30 o'clock the entire northwest wall, apparently containing over 100 tons of rock, fell into the pit, killing not less than ten men, and inflicting serious injuries upon nine others. William Aspell and four others ran and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive.

Aspell and his companions, as soon as the bowlders stopped rolling down the slope, saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him up and he was hoisted to the surface, where he died soon after.

Just as the rescuing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and it is reported that one of the three Italians mentioned above was killed. The second downward trip brought Pat H. Kelley over the surface. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools and began to take out the bodies. Rocks were thrown off the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan and an Austrian, known as No. 234. All were dead and horribly mangled.

Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatally hurt, was taken home, as was also Patrick Barnes, who lay recovered. Supt. Tomkins and Foreman Lynch received the bodies upon the surface, and submitted them to the view of Coroner Penny and a jury. The undertakers cared for them as the relatives and friends directed.

Darkness came on rapidly and the falling of rocks continued to threaten the rescuing party, when Mr. Tomkins ordered all hands to the surface. The work of taking out the bodies was resumed at daylight this morning. It is believed that eight bodies remain in the pit.

A great crowd flocked to the scene of the disaster. First came the relatives of those who lived in the hamlet, and then followed the hundreds from Brewster and Carmel. As the car raised body after body to the surface, the wails and moans of the bereaved ones brought tears to the eyes of the stronghearted men of the rescuing party and touched with sorrow the hearts of hundreds of on-lookers.

The mine is owned by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. of New York and Scranton, Pa.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Great Excitement Over Late Discoveries Near Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 30.—Recent discoveries of vast gold fields have been made at Mercur, about sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City which give every indication of making that place not only the largest and richest gold mining camp in America, but in the world. For about two years only one property has been operated, the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Co.

Within a very short period a district of seven miles by three miles has been almost entirely taken up and fully a thousand miners and prospectors are at work. Three new mines have been started up and are now operating even more profitably than the original one. The discoveries are being made daily and there is great excitement. The extent of the surface in which the ore is found appears to be practically unlimited and the stock of numerous companies which have been recently incorporated is eagerly sought for at from 50 cents to \$2 a share.

THE HUMAN BUTCHERS.

Find a New Field for Their Bloody Work—Four-Six Victims Logged.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Julfa, dated November 28, saying that the Armenian villages between Persia and Van, probably to the number of forty-six have been destroyed by the Hamidite cavalry. All the reports say that the number of persons killed was very large. The refugees are mostly going to the city of Van. There will probably be a massacre in Van soon. Cannon are trained on the houses of the Armenians, and the trees along the streets have been felled to give free range to their fire. Reports say that Hamidite cavalry are raiding the entire province of Van and committing horrible atrocities. Many women have been carried to the mountains. Van is the only place that has been untouched by the Kurds, who are seizing large numbers of sheep and cattle.

TWO NEGROES ARRESTED.

For Quadruple Murder with Damaging Evidence Found Upon Them.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 30.—United States Marshall Williams arrested Hickman Freeman and Silas Lee, negroes ten miles east of Goodland, Okla., yesterday, for the murder of the four persons on the boat found Sunday. Lee and Freeman were both armed with revolvers and some of his clothing, Williams positive that he has the right men and has all the evidence necessary to convict them, but will not give it out now.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Strained His Wife with an Ax and Then Chopped Her to Pieces.

MEMPHIS, Wis., Nov. 30.—Wm. Kaatka, a farmer residing in the northern part of this county, is in jail here on a charge of murdering his wife Thursday with an ax. He brained her and then proceeded to chop her in pieces.

His 13-year-old daughter and 14-year-old son were present. The son, armed with a Winchester rifle, prevented his escape until help arrived and the murderer was arrested.

CLOSE RESTRICTIONS.

Placed Upon the Import of American Sheep to England—Must Be Killed at the Port of Entry and Not Be Sold to the Fatigued and Killed in Competition with the Native Stock—Dr. Salmon Talks About the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Officials of the department of agriculture learned upon the London telegrams that the British government has finally announced an order, to take effect on the first of January next, forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at the port of landing. This action is foreboding.

Some months ago in a report from the special agent of the department in England, and since Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, has been energetically but unsuccessfully endeavoring to devise some means of treating the sheep exported to Great Britain so that a substantial guarantee could be given that they were not afflicted with the scab. While it is the fact that certain American sheep imported into England have been infected with scab, that this is given as the reason for the measure, the order quoted, a distinct impression prevails that this is not the chief motive upon which the British board of agriculture has acted.

"The principal difficulty, I take it," said Dr. Salmon, "is that American sheep, upon their arrival in England, develop into such a superior quality of British mutton that the native sheep had no chance alongside of them, whereas the British farmer naturally would complain. Another thing is the tremendous growth of the business. In the year 1894, 30,000 sheep were sent to England numbered about 80,000; last year they increased to 350,000. Possibly if we were to agree to restrict our shipments to say 5,000 head, the British farmer and the British government would take their chances on the sheep."

"The order," continued Dr. Salmon, "places our sheep on the same basis as our cattle, which must be slaughtered at the port of entry. It is a police regulation which every country may enforce to protect the health of its inhabitants and the condition of its live stock, and I suppose we will have to accustom ourselves to it."

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

To Be Removed from New York City to Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 30.—Texas Siftings is coming back to Texas. It was established at Austin about 1880, but in a year or two Alexander F. Sweet, its founder moved the publication to New York, establishing a branch in London, for a European edition. Mr. Sweet has been canvassing the situation at Dallas for about a month and yesterday finally determined on removing the entire business to Dallas. He is looking to an immediate publication of his publication in New York, to which end a competent corps of artists and writers have been engaged.

Mr. W. M. O'Leary, for ten years city editor of the Dallas Morning News, and literary editor of the Texas Siftings, who has been published in Texas, has resigned from the News staff and associated himself with the Texas Siftings. The business man will be James J. Gannon, a widely-known business manager.

Mr. Sweet wired to New York yesterday to move the Siftings to Dallas, and the removal of the plant of the Texas Siftings to Dallas.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Overtakes the Great Coal Fleet En Route for Southern Ports.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 30.—Reports reaching this city are that the coal fleets now en route for southern markets on the Ohio river have again been attended with disaster. The latest accident reported occurred at Glass House riffle, and was caused by the steamer Dauntless colliding with the towboat Onward. No satisfactory explanation has been received, aside from the statement that the Onward was in the fog. Several coal boats were sunk and a number of others setadrift. The Onward, it is said, lost her wheel. It is estimated that 250,000 bushels of coal were sunk at Deadman's riffle Wednesday night, and another 350,000 bushels were lost in the later accident, making a total loss close to \$50,000.

sympathetic Americans in behalf of BEDLAM BROKE LOOSE.

And Relieved for Two Hours in Sing Sing Prison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—One of the strictest rules of Sing Sing prison is that silence must be preserved at all times.

On Wednesday Warden Sage caused type-written notes to be posted in each cell saying that everybody except those in the hospital extension had been permitted to laugh, whistle, play musical instruments, shout, talk and sing, to their heart's content, provided no improper remarks were made or improper songs were sung, between 3 and 5 p. m. Thursday.

It was given that the hour of 3 would be announced by three strokes on the gong, and the hour of 5 by five strokes.

When the sharp strokes rang out bedlam broke loose. The biggest dog show New York ever had was as quiet as a Quaker meeting compared to it.

TEN HOURS ON A REEF.

As the Result of an Defective Chart of Cape Gracioso.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Russian steamer Regulus, just arrived from Livingston, Central America, was ashore for ten hours on November 11 on a reef 15 miles north-east of Cape Gracioso. The location of the reef was not correctly shown on the chart and the Regulus ran aground where the chart showed deep water. Capt. Forstel said that he had just taken an observation before the steamer struck.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Comes Off with High Honors at the Atlanta Exposition.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Gov. Morton has been notified that New York state has been awarded the Atlanta exposition a diploma of honor or gold medal for the erection of a building and for most efficiently promoting the objects of the exposition.

New York state has also won twenty-four grand prizes or gold medals, fifty-two diplomas of honor or silver medals, sixty-three bronze medals and twenty-seven honorable mentions.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Republican Presidential Aspirants All Under a Cloud.

Senator Sherman in the role of the "enfant terrible," giving away family secrets, is rather interesting. The assertion, already referred to, that the republicans were afraid to trust Mr. Harrison to veto a free-coinage bill in 1890 is one which may be left to Mr. Harrison himself to determine whether this distrust was well founded. Mr. Harrison would have a large and appreciative audience if he would now come forward and say that he would have vetoed a free-coinage bill in 1890, if congress had passed one. He would also be heard with some interest if he should say he would have signed such a bill. There is a third topic on which he could get a fair hearing. Why did he sign the Sherman bill? Was he afraid that he would otherwise sign a free-coinage bill, or that he would veto one? With unlimited facilities for settling all these questions, the silence of the ex-president is painful to contemplate.

But there is on this point no ground of objection to Mr. Harrison that does not equally apply to his competitors for the nomination. There is Mr. McKinley, who voted for free coinage, voted and spoke for the Sherman law, and has denounced the democrats for the repeal of the latter law. Mr. McKinley is tainted with all the financial heresies of his party, and at this time is trusted by no party so far as the silver question is concerned. No party can say with any degree of certainty whether he would sign or veto a free-coinage bill. No one can say whether he would sign or veto a bill similar to the Sherman silver-purchase act, if presented to him on its own merits. If presented to him as a condition precedent to the re-enactment of the tariff act that bears his name, he would, of course, sign it, as he voted for it in 1890 in pursuance of the terms of the bargain.

As to Mr. Reed, there is nothing known of his attitude which ought to win the confidence of sound-money republicans. He voted for the Sherman law, and doubtless was concerned in the trade by which it was passed to get votes for the McKinley bill. A man who will thus give his assent to panic-breeding measures is not worthy of confidence. But Mr. Reed has gone farther. He has approved a proposition to impose discriminating duties on imports from such countries as will not go into an agreement to rehabilitate silver. As the Courier-Journal has repeatedly shown, this would entirely destroy our foreign market for agricultural products without accomplishing anything for bimetallicism. A man who is willing to concede the silver miners by a policy that would put down the price of wheat to 20 cents a bushel, of corn to ten cents, and of cotton to two cents a pound surely cannot be trusted by any convention that has any regard either for sound currency or the interests of the most numerous class of our population.

Mr. Allison is handicapped at the beginning of the race by the connection of his name with the Bland-Allison bill. The republicans have said so often that this act was worse than the Sherman law that it would be hard for them to take it back now. The truth is, Mr. Bland is misrepresented when this bill has his name attached to it. Mr. Bland's bill was free coinage pure and simple, and Mr. Allison's bill was substituted for it, so that it ought to have been called the Allison law. Now, even admitting that it was a worse law than that which bears the name of Sherman, Mr. Allison is responsible for it. The contrary, of course, is true: the Sherman law was immensely worse. This does not relieve Mr. Allison in the least; he would be responsible for it by substituting a worse one for it. It is clear that he will not answer the demands of sound-money republicans.

It is plain that if sound-money men dictate the next republican nomination some other than the four leading candidates must be selected. There is considerable republican authority in the statement that republicans in this class are looking to Grover Cleveland. The Globe-Democrat some months ago demonstrated that he is far more trustworthy on the silver issue than any prominent republican candidate. William E. Chandler, who is coquetting with the silverites, says he would get a republican vote for every democratic vote he would lose. Republican newspapers all over the country have been predicting that he will be again a candidate and this in the face of the fact that the democratic party is pledged against a third term. It would appear that these men were paving the way to tendering a nomination to Mr. Cleveland, but they ought to know that he would emphatically refuse to be their candidate. Not even their agreement to induce him if nominated by the democrats would induce him or his party to violate the anti-third-term tradition.

Unless the republicans abandon the sound-money idea and thus insure the election of a democratic president, they must face many difficulties. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

SILENCE OF HARRISON.

The Republican President Fought a Possum with His Party.

John Sherman in his book says, in telling why the silver law of 1890 was passed: "The silence of the president on the matter gave rise to an apprehension that if a free coinage bill should pass both houses he would not feel at liberty to veto it." Therefore, as the alternatives seemed to be free silver or the silver bullion deposit law, the republicans took the latter and lesser evil. This lets the republicans in congress out, but where does it leave Harrison? If the leaders of the party in congress lost faith in him in that crisis, how ought the masses of the party feel toward him? Most of the rank and file of the republican party thought Harrison was, and still think he is, sound on the silver question, but the misgivings of the party leaders, who ought to know more about him than do the masses, will shake their faith in him in this particular. It is encouraging, however, to know that nobody ever felt or now feels any doubt as to what Cleveland would have done or would do with a free silver bill even if every member of his party in the country shouted for it, and if it received a unanimous vote of the party in both branches of congress. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Have the presidential booms of Benjamin Harrison and Levi Morton collided in a fog? —St. Paul Globe.

THE FARMER AND PROTECTION.

Resolutions Which Furnish a Problem for High Tariffists.

Abraham Lincoln's pithy declaration that "you cannot fool all the people all the time" is commended to the protective tariff league with the substitution of the farmers for the people. It is possible that the league has already made the discovery. Its officers are wrestling just at present with a set of resolutions which are well calculated to convey to the dullest minds the idea hinted at.

The resolutions referred to were adopted by the state grange of California, at its last annual meeting, held at Merced, during the first days of October. The grange, as our readers do not need to be told, is composed of farmers and apparently they belong to the level-headed class of tillers of the soil. Their action certainly shows that they do not intend to take for granted, some of their brother farmers at the east do, that the protectionists are their friends simply because they claim to be. The preambles and resolutions, however, will best explain the attitude of the California farmer. Here they are:

"Whereas, report 1899, house of representatives, 56th congress, third session, page 13, contains the following: "First. The American protective tariff league requested Brother David C. O'Brien, of Sacramento, Cal., to contribute to the fund in aid of the work of said league. "Second. A contribution of \$1,000 was handed to the president of the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., with instructions to pay same to league provided a committee of five, impartially selected, would decide (a) that the present system of protection by tariff on imports is just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples; and (b) that a bounty on exports of agricultural staples would be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports. And,

"Whereas, the said league refused to submit to the above offer; and, whereas, on September 4th of this year, 7,000 farmers gathered at the Interstate harvest home meeting, at Marysville, Mo., did submit the issue of principle in the vote proposition to Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, to which no reply was made; and,

"Whereas, the American Protective Tariff league is assumed to be the representative exponent of protection, therefore be it resolved, by the state grange of California at its annual session held at Merced, that we respectfully request said tariff league to forward to the state grange of California, replies to the following questions: "First. Is the present system of protection by tariff on imports, and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples as long as there is a surplus of these to export? "Second. Will a bounty on the exports of agricultural staples be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports? "Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the president and secretary of the American Protective Tariff league at No. 135 West 23d street, New York city."

The league will be awaited with lively interest, not only by the state grange of California and the 7,000 farmers of Missouri—who asked the same question of McKinley, from whom they have not yet heard—but by all thoughtful citizens of the republic who are interested in the subject as good citizens must be. If the league can answer in good faith that the tariff benefits the farmer and can show wherein, it can render not only the farmer, but the entire community, a great service. If it cannot so answer, it ought to have frankness and honesty enough to say so. —Detroit Free Press.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

A Bulwark of Strength When Placed in the Opposition.

Those democrats who for some weeks have been hearing the triumphant assurances of the republicans that the campaign of 1896 is virtually no longer in doubt should not be too easily downcast. The late election unquestionably marked the beginning of a new era in the snap judgment of the situation of the present time would be that the next national administration will be under the control of the republicans. But if there is one thing certain in American politics it is the element of uncertainty. The quickness with which the people withdraw their support from one party in favor of another has been shown in recent years with startling clearness. They are remarkably sudden in administering rebuke. The republican party has at present to confront the prospect of a congressional session in which it is practically powerless to do any signal benefit to the country, while it may undertake measures which will make it unpopular. A single blunder—the bungling of the tariff bill—sufficed to give the democracy a crushing defeat a little more than a year ago. The republicans are not likely to make any such error this time. Should they enact vicious legislation they would but share the responsibility with the democratic president unless they chose to take the extreme measure of passing it over his veto. But the chances for tactical errors are numerous and ever present. Either the Cuban question or finances, or even the tariff itself, might easily be made the occasion for an unhappy exhibition as that attending the consideration of the Wilson bill.

Poor though the democracy's present prospects may look, the party will still have in its favor the advantages which may come from the blunders of opponents. And the democratic party, weak as it often is when in power, is a bulwark of strength when placed in the opposition. —Chicago Record (Ind.).

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The Hartford Courant (rep.) packs "the whole strength and philosophy" of Benjamin Harrison's candidacy into these ten words: "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

—Sherman has taken every pains to show that he has belonged to a corrupt and venal party ever since the presidential bee found a buzzing place in his bonnet. —Detroit Free Press.

—If the republican party expects to remain in power for any great length of time it would do well to begin warning Platt, Quay and their assistant bosses to keep their hands off the congress. —Chicago Record (Ind.).

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